

Remarks

Claims 1-10 were pending in the present application before this Amendment. By this Amendment, claims 1 and 7 are amended. Claims 2-6 and 9-10 are canceled without prejudice. Claim 8 remains the same.

Claim Rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choi (Derwent-2001-439,151) in view of Suda (US 4,657,352). Applicant has canceled claim 10 without prejudice. Therefore, the rejection of claim 10 is now moot.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Choi (Derwent-2001-439,151) in view of Suda (US 4,657,352) and further in view of Anderson (US 6,563,535). In response to these rejections, applicant has amended claims 1 and 7. Claims 2-6 and 9 have been canceled without prejudice. Therefore, the rejections of claims 2-6 and 9 are now moot.

Regarding amended independent claim 1 which is essentially claim 5 and the corresponding intervening claims 1 and 4 *without necessitating new search*, the present invention recites a digital camera comprising an image sensor module, the image sensor module comprising a camera lens with a non-spherical surface and a planar surface and an infrared film. The camera lens has a mounting part, and the infrared film is plated on the planar surface of the camera lens. As understood by applicant, Choi discloses a non-spherical lens (240), which includes a first non-spherical surface (241) and a second non-spherical surface (242). The non-spherical lens is formed along a direction of incident light in the synthetic resin cover (230). As understood by applicant, Suda discloses an imaging optical system including a non-spherical single lens having a

first non-spherical surface and a second planar surface.

However, Choi, Suda, and/or Anderson, whether considered alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest an image sensor module comprising a camera lens with a non-spherical surface and a planar surface and an infrared film, wherein the camera lens has a mounting part, and the infrared film is plated on the planar surface of the camera lens. A person of ordinary skill in the art could not have derived from Choi in view of Suda and further in view of Anderson the digital camera of the present invention. Therefore applicant asserts that the digital camera defined in claim 1 of the present application is unobvious and patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103 over these references.

Claim 7 has been rewritten in independent form to include the limitations of the base claim 1 as shown in the previously filed response, thus *no new search being required*. Regarding amended claim 7, this recites in part an image sensor module comprising a camera lens with a non-spherical surface and a planar surface, and an image sensor for transforming optical signals to analog signals, wherein the camera lens is spaced apart from the image sensor and the camera lens is fixed to the image sensor by hot mold glue. As understood by applicant, Choi discloses a non-spherical lens (240), which includes a first non-spherical surface (241) and a second non-spherical surface (242). The non-spherical lens is formed along a direction of incident light in the synthetic resin cover (230). As understood by applicant, Suda discloses an imaging optical system including a non-spherical single lens having a first non-spherical surface and a second planar surface.

However, Choi, Suda, and/or Anderson, whether considered alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest an image sensor module comprising a camera lens with a non-spherical surface and a planar surface, and an image sensor for transforming optical signals to analog signals, wherein the

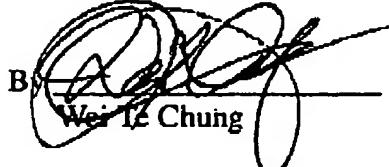
camera lens is spaced apart from the image sensor and the camera lens is fixed to the image sensor by hot mold glue. A person of ordinary skill in the art could not have derived from Choi in view of Suda and further in view of Anderson the digital camera of the present invention. Therefore applicant asserts that the digital camera defined in claim 7 of the present application is unobvious and patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103 over these references.

In summary, it is submitted that amended independent claims 1 and 7 are both patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Choi in view of Suda and further in view of Anderson. Therefore, claim 8, which depends directly from claim 7, should also be patentable.

Finally, the other references listed by Examiner in the Notices of References Cited also fail to disclose said unique features of the present invention as detailed above. Therefore, a fortiori, claims 1 and 7-8 should be allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

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